

# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, APRIL 6, 1864.

NO. 304.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by

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WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammal sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

G. W. CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

[April 7, 1862-ff.]

J. W. WARNER,  
DENTAL SURGEON.  
FRANKFORT, KY.

BUREAU at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.

Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.

May 13th, 1863-ff.

J. W. FINNELL, V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-ff.

J. H. KINKEAD,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-ff.

LYSANDER HORD,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-ff.

JAMES SPEED, WM. F. BARRET.

SPEED & BARRET,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, 1862-ff.]

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN  
Attorneys at Law.

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863-ff.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-ff.

J. M. GRAY,  
DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmer Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ff.

NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE.

WE would respectfully announce to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that we have just received and opened, on the corner of Main and St. Clair Streets, (Getz's old stand) a complete assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

WHITE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

GLOVES,

HOSIERY, &c.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly called to our stock of

DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS,

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

Gentlemen will find a complete assortment of CLOTHES,

CASIMERES,

AND FURNISHING GOODS.

Our goods having been purchased for cash exclusively, of the largest importers East, we are enabled to sell them at Cincinnati and Louisville retail prices for cash only, and we pledge ourselves to duplicate all bills purchased in the above offices at retail price.

A cordial invitation is extended to everybody to call and examine our stock.

J. L. & W. H. WAGGNER.

Late of Danville Ky.

Dec. 21, 1863-ff.

Circulars sent free of charge.

Oct. 20, 1863-ff.

Oct. 21, 1863-ff.

Oct. 22, 1863-ff.

Oct. 23, 1863-ff.

Oct. 24, 1863-ff.

Oct. 25, 1863-ff.

Oct. 26, 1863-ff.

Oct. 27, 1863-ff.

Oct. 28, 1863-ff.

Oct. 29, 1863-ff.

Oct. 30, 1863-ff.

Oct. 31, 1863-ff.

Nov. 1, 1863-ff.

Nov. 2, 1863-ff.

Nov. 3, 1863-ff.

Nov. 4, 1863-ff.

Nov. 5, 1863-ff.

Nov. 6, 1863-ff.

Nov. 7, 1863-ff.

Nov. 8, 1863-ff.

Nov. 9, 1863-ff.

Nov. 10, 1863-ff.

Nov. 11, 1863-ff.

Nov. 12, 1863-ff.

Nov. 13, 1863-ff.

Nov. 14, 1863-ff.

Nov. 15, 1863-ff.

Nov. 16, 1863-ff.

Nov. 17, 1863-ff.

Nov. 18, 1863-ff.

Nov. 19, 1863-ff.

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Nov. 23, 1863-ff.

Nov. 24, 1863-ff.

Nov. 25, 1863-ff.

Nov. 26, 1863-ff.

Nov. 27, 1863-ff.

Nov. 28, 1863-ff.

Nov. 29, 1863-ff.

Nov. 30, 1863-ff.

Nov. 31, 1863-ff.

Dec. 1, 1863-ff.

Dec. 2, 1863-ff.

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Dec. 28, 1863-ff.

Dec. 29, 1863-ff.

Dec. 30, 1863-ff.

Dec. 31, 1863-ff.

Jan. 1, 1864-ff.

Jan. 2, 1864-ff.

Jan. 3, 1864-ff.

Jan. 4, 1864-ff.

Jan. 5, 1864-ff.

Jan. 6, 1864-ff.

Jan. 7, 1864-ff.

Jan. 8, 1864-ff.

Jan. 9, 1864-ff.

Jan. 10, 1864-ff.

Jan. 11, 1864-ff.

**THE COMMONWEALTH.**  
**FRANKFORT.**

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1864.

Editors Frankfort Commonwealth:

The Union men of Lewis county, who repudiate the action of GUTHRIE & Co., will hold a convention at the court house in Vanceburg, on the third Monday in April, for the purpose of electing delegates to a convention of Union men, to be held in the city of Lousiville, on the 25th of May next, to take such action as may be necessary, in appointing delegates to the Baltimore Union Convention, and nominating an electoral ticket. The Union men of Lewis county do not believe that GUTHRIE & Co. have full power and authority to sell out the Union party of Kentucky to the Peace Democracy of the North, headed by VALLANDIGHAM, VOORHEES, BEN and FERNANDO WOOD, the Chicago Times and Cincinnati Enquirer,—all of whom have opposed the war from the beginning,—and are now ready to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Copperheadism is dead and buried in Lewis county. The Union men are united, and are in favor of overthrowing the rebellion at all hazards, at any cost, and by the use of any means necessary to accomplish that purpose, and they can not be frightened by the old cry of "abolitionist," which is now so often used by a faction of bankrupt and defeated politicians, most of whom have been at heart rebels from the beginning, and only joined the Union party to get office. There can be but one true war party, and that party is composed of men, of the North and South, who are supporting and not opposing the rebellion;—men who are for putting down the rebellion at all hazards, and not men who are continually abusing the Administration, and opposing every measure adopted, calculated to defeat the rebels;—men who last August, in order to be elected, abused the VALLANDIGHAM Copperheads, but as soon as they were elected, joined in with them, and now have the impudence to ask Kentucky Union men to do the same thing. We know not what other counties may do, but you may rest assured of one thing, that Mr. LINCOLN, if he is the nominee of the Baltimore Union Convention, will carry this county by a large majority.

You may form an idea of what the McCLELLAN men would do, if they had the power, from the following, which took place a few days ago: A McCLELLAN man was denouncing Mr. LINCOLN as a usurper and tyrant, a Lincoln man asked him, if he had to vote for either Mr. Lincoln or Jeff Davis for President, which he would vote for? He said he would vote for JEFF DAVIS.

LEWIS COUNTY.

APRIL 1, 1864.

Letter from the President to the North American Review.

Our readers will remember that reports were current a month or two ago that the publishers of the Review had received a letter from the President of the United States, called forth by the article in the January number on the "President's Policy." This letter was sometimes represented as being complimentary and sometimes as a letter of criticism and correction. The letter itself is now printed in an editorial note at the close of the April number, and has an interesting bearing upon Mr. Lincoln's views upon an important point of political theory. It is as follows:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
Washington, January 16."

Messrs. Crosby and Nicholas:

"GENTLEMEN: The number for this month and year of the North American Review was duly received and for which please accept my thanks. Of course I am not the most impartial judge; yet, with due allowance for this, I venture to hope that the article entitled, 'The President's Policy' will be of value to the country. I fear I am not quite worthy of all which is therein kindly said of me personally."

"The sentence of twelve lines, commencing at the top of page 252, I could wish to be not exactly as it is. In what is there expressed, the writer has not correctly understood me. I have never had a theory that Secession could absolve States or people from their obligations. Precisely the contrary is asserted in the Inaugural Address; and it was because of my belief in the continuance of these obligations, that I was puzzled, for a time, as to denying the legal rights of those citizens who remained individually innocent of treason or rebellion. But I mean no more now than to merely call attention to this point."

"Yours respectfully,

"A. LINCOLN.

The sentence in the January number, referred to by Mr. Lincoln, is as follows:

"Even so long ago as when Mr. Lincoln, not yet convinced of the danger and magnitude of the crisis, was endeavoring to persuade himself of Union majorities of the South, and to carry on a war that was half peace, in the hope of a peace that would have been all war—while he was still enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law, under some theory that secession, however it might absolve States from their obligations, could not eschew them of their claims under the Constitution, and that slaveholders in rebellion had alone, among mortals, the privilege of having their cake and eating it at the same time—the enemies of free government were striving to persuade the people that the war was an Abolition crusade. To rebel without reason was proclaimed as one of the rights of man, while it was carefully kept out of sight that to suppress rebellion is the first duty of government."

To this the editors of the Review append a note as follows:

"Nothing could have been further from the intentions of the editors, than to misrepresent the opinions of the President. They merely meant that, in their judgment, the policy of the Administration was at first such as practically to concede to any rebel who might choose to profess loyalty, rights under the Constitution, whose corresponding obligations he repudiated.—*National Intelligencer.*

**The End of Guerrilla Chiefs.**

The bands of marauders under FERGUSON, HUGHES, RICHARDSON, and HAMILTON, have carried death and terror in all the counties bordering on the Kentucky and Tennessee line. FERGUSON and RICHARDSON are dead, although they escaped their just dues—hanging. HAMILTON and HUGHES are prisoners.

We copy the following from the Nashville Union:

CHAMP FERGULON.—We mentioned on good authority, a few days ago, that Champ Ferguson, after he was wounded, was conveyed to a cave, which place of concealment was disclosed to his pursuers by one of his own men; but that, when they got there, he had been carried off. Further more, that the physician who dressed his wound, had said he could not survive it. We learned yesterday, from an authentic source, that the opinion of the physician was correct; Ferguson having since died of his wound. The report that he was shot in his bed was untrue. So Union men will no more be persecuted by him.

J. M. HUGHES.—The following letters explain themselves. The ceremony of surrendering was to take place day before yesterday, (30th); but we have no information relative to the matter, but suppose it took place according to arrangement. Major Blod-

soe's command will follow suit in a few days.

LIVINGSTON, Tenn., March 27, 1864.

Col. Stokes, commanding at Sparta, Tennessee:

DEAR SIR—Colonel, rumor informs me that, I and my command will be allowed by you to appear at Sparta and take the oath of allegiance to the "United States," and in regard to that, Colonel, I wish to fairly understand whether all this is false, or done in order to deceive me. Colonel, if you will assure me that myself and men will be allowed to take the oath and return home, or Colonel, if not contrary to your orders, had rather take a parole and be exchanged as other prisoners. I prefer the parole.

You will be so good as to let me hear from you as soon as possible; and I will consult my men, and I am sure all will be right.

WILLIAM WHITING,

Solicitor of the War Department.

Gen. Boyle on Resistance.

A gentleman of Danville communicates to the Tribune of that place the annexed letter from Gen. J. T. BOYLE:

MR. EDITOR: Will you please to insert the following extracts from a letter recently received from Gen. Boyle. The four propositions presented in it, are deserving of the most serious consideration of the people, and especially the last—that the greatest evil which could befall Kentucky next to secession and rebellion, would be coming into conflict with the Federal Government under any pretence or circumstances whatever. One of our cities just captured, sacked and burnt—the citizens, men, women and children, killed in the streets—threatened on every hand with invasion—confederate robbers prowling through our territory, robbing and burning the public conveyances—thousands of treacherous men and women in our midst in correspondence with the enemy—hundreds of men who have been in rebellion, or who have fled from Missouri, Southern sympathizers, also among us, is this a time for our professed Union men to be growing on the streets at the Government, and encouraging our foes at home or abroad? Do they wish a rebel invasion or to raise a band of home guerrillas to burn, rob and murder? One could almost think they did to hear them talk and rave.

Parties having claims against the estate of J. Harlan deceased, will file them with me properly proven, by the SECOND MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864. G. W. GWIN,  
Master Commissioner Franklin Circuit Court.  
[Haran & Harlan, Attorneys.]

March 25, 1864.—td.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

Francis Brewer's adm'r, Piffs,

vs. Francis Brewer's heirs, &c., Def'ts,

In Equity.

BY an order of the Franklin Circuit Court, this cause was referred to the undersigned, to hear proof and audit the debts against the estate of Francis Brewer, deceased—to report the assets which have come to, and may be in, the hands of the administrator—take proof of, and report, the value of the slaves; and hear proof and report upon such matters connected with said estate as may be desired by any of the parties to the action.

Parties interested will present their proof, and creditors file their claims properly proven, before me at my office in Frankfort, at the SECOND MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864. G. W. GWIN,

Master Commissioner Franklin Circuit Court.  
[Haran & Harlan, Attorneys.]

March 25, 1864.—td.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

J. Harlan's adm'r, Piffs,

vs. J. Harlan's heirs and others, Def'ts,

In Equity.

THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned:

1. To marshal the assets and hear proof of, and audit, the debts against said estate.

2. To hear proof concerning, and report up, the dower of the widow of the decedent in her real estate; and also the value thereof in her of

der.

3. To settle the accounts of the administrators.

4. To hear proof, and report, concerning any matter connected with the settlements of said estate as may be presented by any party interested.

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Parties having claims against the estate of J. Harlan

## THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1864.

DANVILLE REVIEW.—We are in receipt of the March number of this interesting work.

Mr. Renny, the radical candidate for Mayor of St. Joseph, Mo., is elected by a majority of two votes. The council stands—radicals 7, conservatives 3.

The election for borough officers took place at Princeton, N. J., on the 4th. The entire Union ticket was elected. The Democrats had a majority of thirty-six last year.

The late arrivals from New Orleans bring additional and encouraging accounts from the Red River expedition. Over 40,000 hales have already been captured. A rumor prevailed among the secessionists at Alexandria, Gen. Steele captured Shreveport on the 17th ult., after ten hours fighting. The report needs confirmation.

The rebel sympathizers have established a paper at New York city, with the title of "The New Nation." To hide their scheme it affects to be a Fremont anti-Lincoln paper. But no one reads a single number but can see that it is the organ of the traitors. It should be promptly suppressed.

**Gens. Grant and G. H. Thomas.**  
Some of the newspapers are circulating a story that there is feeling of hostility existing between Gens. GRANT and G. H. THOMAS, and that Gen. GRANT's dislike for Gen. THOMAS was the reason why Gen. SHERMAN was assigned to the command of the Mississippi Department; and that Gen. THOMAS, had in consequence asked to be relieved from the command of the army of the Cumberland. Both officers concerned have authorized a denial of the statement.

We learn by telegraph that in consequence of large quantities of supplies having been recently taken into Western Kentucky, thus inviting incursions, and probably being shipped for that purpose, Gen. BRADYMAN, at Cairo, has issued orders suspending permits for landing goods between Paducah and Memphis, prohibiting steamers from landing on the Kentucky shore between Paducah and Cairo, and between Cairo and Memphis, except at Columbus, Island No. 10 and Fort Pillow, unless under armed convoy or orders of military or naval officers. Ferries, trading-boats, skiffs, &c., will not be allowed to cross the river between Cairo and Memphis, and trains from Paducah and Columbus will not be run except for military purposes.

In opposition [to the Union party] there is but one party; its convention will be held in Chicago.—Louisville Democrat.

But one party! All! The odds and ends of every faction are to be united at Chicago into one party!—What a heterogeneous mass; Rebels, opened mouthed and publicly acknowledged, open rebel sympathizers;—secret traitors and the aiders and abettors of treason; peace Democrats; war Democrats; Abolitionists, Emancipation and Pro-slavery men; Kentucky "Union Conservatives," and "no-more-men-no-more-money-Wickifites!" All! all! are to congregate in one party at Chicago! "Black spirits and white; blue spirits and grey!" Will it not be as ring-streaked and striped and speckled (politically) as any assembly of political brokers, office-seekers, and office-traders as ever gathered?

The Louisville Democrat is utterly mistaken when it says "the Commonwealth has adopted the doctrine that the whole Democratic party of the North are rebel sympathizers." The Commonwealth has adopted no such doctrine. It has not said one word to justify such a charge—unless the Democrat holds that VOORHEES, of Indian; SHYRME, of New York; SEYMOUR, of Connecticut; RICHARDSON, of Illinois; BEN and FERNANDO WOOD; S. S. COX, VALLANDIGHAM, OLDS, and that class of men constitute "the whole Democratic party of the North." If it does, then we admit the charge. But we have daily the best of evidence to know that those men and their followers do not constitute a respectable minority of the old Democratic party of the North. We have also the evidence that the true Democrats will not be represented in the Chicago reasonable concern.

The Louisville Democrat appears desirous to make people believe it has a great horror for GREELEY, PHILLIPS & Co. Now the Democrat knows that these personages and their adherents have ever been the best allies it and its party had. They gave them the very aliment they fed upon. But for the Abolitionists aiding the Southern Secessionists in keeping up the agitation of exciting and aggravating questions, the "Democratic" party never would have had an existence; or, if born under the auspices of Mr. VAN Buren's recommendation, would have proved an abortion. They helped the "Democrats" to conquer, by divisions in parties—knowing they would get their full share of the spoils of victory. It is to GREELEY, PHILLIPS & Co. that the "Democracy" now look for help to defeat the Union party. It is for this they are putting them on the back. They hope to divide the Union men, and thus have a chance to elect their Chicago nominees. We tell them, they are counting without their hosts. GREELEY, PHILLIPS & Co., FREMONT & Co., may be aiding the Peace Democracy; but the people are against them all—Factions, like "spalls" off rock, or "scales" off iron, may fly from the surface, under bribes and flattery; but the body will remain; purer and cleaner for their departure.

The two houses of the West Virginia Legislature, at its late session, by overwhelming majorities, passed resolutions endorsing President Lincoln and recommending his nomination for re-election. We have not the least doubt these resolutions speak the true sentiments of a vast majority of the loyal voters of the State.

The editor of the Raleigh N. C. Confederate (rebel), in a review of the war in North Carolina, says that immediately after the firing upon Fort Sumter, Gov. Ellis, then occupying the Gubernatorial chair of the State, assembled several persons, himself among the number, at the Capitol for counsel and advice. Of all the army of men whom we there first met, says the Confederate, answering to their country's call—Governor Ellis, Winslow, Bradford, Guion, Col. Stokes, Tew, Meares, Anderson, Fisher, Campbell, Shaw, Branch, Pender—all, all have fallen martyrs in the glorious cause, save Mr. Guion and ourself.

### Superlative Impudence and Falsehood.

If any thing in the line of impertinence and falsehood from the Louisville Journal could have astonished us, the annexed article, in its issue of the 4th April, would have done so: But long since we ceased to be astonished or surprised at the recklessness of the Journal, when virtue, truth and honesty, were in the way of its attaining an object.

During the session of the Legislature, and on more than one occasion, it endeavored to overawe or drive the members to the support of some favorite project. But in vain. Independent members could not be induced, by fear of the Journal's lash, to stultify themselves by voting as it desired.

On one occasion the Journal undertook to lash the true Union members into the endorsement and re-enactment of the WOLFE resolutions of the previous Legislature, and the Convention of March, 1863. Vengeance dire was threatened to any who should dare to vote for LOWRY's resolution, or against what was "cowardly" called "the Kentucky platform!" Again it failed to make true Union men quail, and do its behests.

So soon as the Legislature adjourned, its impertinence and impudence took another chute. It got a majority of a late Union Central Committee to issue a manifesto to the Union party of Kentucky that they must send delegates to a State Convention to choose representatives in the Vandalligham-Wood-Seymour Convention of peace. Democrats and rebel sympathizers, which is to call for landing goods between Paducah and Memphis, prohibiting steamers from landing on the Kentucky shore between Paducah and Cairo, and between Cairo and Memphis, except at Columbus, Island No. 10 and Fort Pillow, unless under armed convoy or orders of military or naval officers. Ferries, trading-boats, skiffs, &c., will not be allowed to cross the river between Cairo and Memphis, and trains from Paducah and Columbus will not be run except for military purposes.

With that dull, rooted callous impudence Which lead to shame and every vice sense, Ne'er blushes, unless—in spreading vices snare, At blunders on some virtue unaware,

It caps the climax. Were ever statesmen more void of the semblance of truth? With that dull, rooted callous impudence Which lead to shame and every vice sense, Ne'er blushes, unless—in spreading vices snare, At blunders on some virtue unaware,

So did the "conservatives"—the secessionists and rebel sympathizers of Boyle. But never a bit did they do anything! To give warning to others the Journal placed the blame of failure on Hon. J. F. BELL!—How awfulously Mr. BELL must have felt! And giving time for its "medicine" to operate, on the 4th April—

With that dull, rooted callous impudence Which lead to shame and every vice sense, Ne'er blushes, unless—in spreading vices snare, At blunders on some virtue unaware,

It caps the climax. Were ever statesmen more void of the semblance of truth?

We beg again to remind the Union men of the State, that, in convening private meetings for the appointment of delegates to the Union State Convention, they in each case should bear in mind that the object of the meeting is to appoint delegates in response to the call of the Union Central Committee. This precaution is rendered especially necessary by the fact, that, for the purpose of deceiving the people, an abolition convention has been called at the same time and place and under the same name with the Union State Convention, seconded by the further fact, that, in many counties unquestionably and probably in all, the secessionists, the few who want the rebellion to triumph and who want Mr. Lincoln re-elected as the means of effecting its triumph, are prepared to co-operate with the abolitionists in breaking up or frustrating the meetings of the Unionists, the men regardless of party antecedents who want the rebellion put down and who want the abolition candidate defeated, as the means of putting it down and of restoring the Union and the Constitution. We hope this precaution will be everywhere observed."

Now the Journal knows that the secessionists, the traitors, the rebels, the semi-rebels, the semi-traitors, the rebel sympathizers, and every grade and class of those in opposition to the Government of the United States, are uniting with the Journal as they do for the Cincinnati Enquirer. It furnishes their treasonable pabulum.

Can there be found one rebel or traitor—from the highest and meanest grade to the lowest and most contemptible—that is not cheek by jowl with the "Conservatives"? The Journal is their organ! No more is the Democrat bought by rebels; but they seek as eagerly after the Louisville Journal as they do for the Cincinnati Enquirer. It furnishes their treasonable pabulum.

We invite the people of Kentucky—the Union people—to behold in this course of the Journal the evidence that it and its leaders desire to hand over Kentucky, bound hand and foot, to the disloyal gathering at Chicago, or they will aid the rebels in getting possession of the State. Let the people repudiate, in all their meetings, the late Central Committee and the Journal, and the impudent dictation of both; let them send delegates to the true Union Convention on the 25th of May, to determine the political status of the Union party.

Gen. MEADE positively denied, before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, that he issued an order to retreat from Gettysburg, on the 2d of July last.

CONNECTICUT.—Forty-nine towns in Fairfield, New Haven, Middlesex, and Windham counties, give Buckingham 4,000 majority. The indications are that the Union men have carried eighteen out of twenty-one Senators, and two-thirds of the House.

The Memphis Argus has late intelligence from the elections in Arkansas. The vote required under the President's proclamation was 5,400. The number cast in that portion of the State under immediate Union rule, will reach nearly 18,000. The following officers were elected:

Isaac Murphy, Governor; C. C. Bliss, Lieutenant Governor; Secretary of State, R. J. T. White; Auditor, J. B. Berry; Treasurer, E. D. Ayres; Attorney General, C. Jordan; Judges of Circuit Court, G. W. Cowley, C. A. Harper, C. B. Baxter; Members of Congress, D. M. Jacks, Helena District; J. M. Johnson, Second District. A. A. Rogers claims a majority for himself, for Congress, in the Third District.

### VETERAN RESERVES.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says: An order has been issued from the Provost Marshal General's office, at Washington, which states that the name of the organization authorized by the War Department as the Invalid Corps, is changed to that of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and that all orders relating to the Invalid Corps will remain in force, as at present, with respect to the Veteran Reserve Corps. This is a change of name which will no doubt be hailed with great pleasure by the gallant soldiers in this corps, and will greatly increase its present high and well-deserved popularity.

Three years hard fighting have given our brave soldiers of the Union armies a just title to be called veterans in the noblest and truest sense of the term.—We have now Veteran Volunteers and Veteran Reserves; nobly have they earned their name, and proudly will they protect the title and gloriously wear its honors.

### War News and Army Items.

APRIL 4.—A telegram from Washington states, that the Government intends to call all the organized military of the States for 60 days, to occupy certain fortified points, and the district of Columbia militia will be called to occupy the forts around Washington, so that veterans can be put in the field.

From Knoxville we learn, that on the 2d April, Gen. Stoneman had advanced to Bull's Gap. The railroad and telegraph are in order. The bridges and trestle-work beyond are destroyed. No rebel force has appeared this side of Watonga river. The rebel cavalry, 2,000 strong, are threatening the railroads between Loudon and Chattanooga, at Charleston.

On the 3d April, Gen. Buell and other Generals were at Baltimore, en route to places assigned them. Gen. Buell it is said goes to Knoxville.

Telegrams state that Grierson's cavalry are harassing Forrest's southward march, but are unable to operate with the desired effect through the absence of many of the veterans at the North. It is hoped, however, that they may be able to prevent McCullough, who is on his way north, to re-encourage Forrest.

The Red River expedition is moving on prosperously. Three hundred prisoners have arrived at New Orleans. The 3d Ohio was in the advance of Bank's forces, and reached Alexandria on the 14th, marching 170 miles in five days.

A Cairo dispatch, dated April 2, says several hundred rebels occupy Hickman, Ky. Falkner's headquarters are said to be there. Forrest's men scattered through parts of Kentucky, opposite here, stealing horses and committing depredations.

A St. Louis telegram states that private advices from Little Rock say that Gen. Steele's forces, 15,000 strong, left that place for the South on the twenty-third. They will unite with the troops from Fort Smith at some point in the south-western part of the State.

On the 3d April a Baltimore dispatch stated the night train from Washington, was full of soldiers and army followers who were ordered to leave the Army of the Potowmack. This is taken as meaning a forward movement.

### Foreign News.

The Cincinnati Gazette, April 5, gives the following summary of late Foreign News:

Two arrivals of European steamers are chronicled in our afternoon dispatches—the City of London at New York, with dates to the 24th, and the Hibernian at Portland, with news to the 25th ult. It is now reported, in contradiction to former statements, that Denmark will not accede to any armistice, as she cannot accede to the surrender of Duppel, nor consent to a suspension of hostilities under the present condition of affairs. At the close of the Danish Rigardad, or Parliament, the King made a resolute speech, in which he said that, though unsupported, the time was distant when Denmark would submit to a humiliating peace. The Germans have abandoned the siege of Fredericia. The reports that Maximilian will observe strict neutrality in regard to our civil war are confirmed, as also his refusal to see Mr. Slidell. The Tory London Herald deplores this, and says that unless he recognizes the South, the new Empire will be a useless expenditure to France. Austria and Prussia have accepted the Conference, which Denmark has rejected. The territorial integrity of Denmark will be guaranteed. The Conference meets at once.

Can there be found one rebel or traitor—from the highest and meanest grade to the lowest and most contemptible—that is not cheek by jowl with the "Conservatives"? The Journal is their organ! No more is the Democrat bought by rebels; but they seek as eagerly after the Louisville Journal as they do for the Cincinnati Enquirer. It furnishes their treasonable pabulum.

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### Ohio Elections.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of April 3, says: The election in this city, yesterday, was every way a Union success. A majority of about 4,700 on a three-fifths vote was a great triumph. The details are so fully given in another column, that we need not recapitulate them here. Our returns from other parts of the State are very meager, the storm of last night having no doubt prevented the transmission of dispatches. The vote in Cleveland was light, but the majority of the Union ticket—1,500—was unprecedentedly large for the number of votes cast. Dayton has nobly redeemed herself. The Union ticket is elected by nearly three hundred majority, and the Council, School Board, &c., are strongly Union. In Troy the Union ticket is elected by 150 majority. Columbus, though still under Copperhead control, has made a long step toward improvement. The municipal elections in other States generally exhibit like cheering results. Indianapolis has gone strongly Union.

### Congressional.

Senate, APRIL 4.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War in reply to a resolution of the Senate denying that any order had been given by Gen. Dix to the provost marshal at Baltimore in November, 1861, prior to the November election.

House of Representatives, APRIL 4.—Mr. Davis, of Maryland, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the following joint resolution.

*Resolved*, That the Congress of the United States are unwilling, by silence, to leave the nations of the world under the impression that they are indifferent spectators of deplorable events now transpiring in the Republic of Mexico; therefore they declare that it does not accord with the people of the United States to acknowledge a monarchical government erected on the ruins of any republican government in America, under the auspices of any European power.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, had no objections to the resolution if it was not a mere brutum fulmen.

Mr. Davis replied that it would depend on whether Congress would adopt the resolution, and in so doing represent the sentiments of the people of United States.

Mr. Cox would vote for the resolution, but would prefer stronger and more emphatic resolutions against foreign intervention. The protest ought to have been made long ago.

Mr. Davis did not know how the resolution could be more emphatic. They desired to say, without mistake, that a monarchical government on this continent will not be recognized under the auspices of Louis Napoleon. Let the consequences in the future take care of themselves. The resolution was adopted—yeas 109, nays none.

MEMPHIS, April 2. Forrest was at Jackson, Tennessee, at last accounts, apparently arranging to travel south. Chalmers is reported to have a considerable force at Grand Junction and Boliver. Grierson's cavalry are destroyed. No rebel force has appeared this side of Watonga river. The rebel cavalry, 2,000 strong, are threatening the railroads between Loudon and Chattanooga, at Charleston.

In the fight near Summerville, Tenn., Col. Hurst, of the 6th Tennessee cavalry, reports the loss of three officers, and twenty-five men killed, wounded, and missing.

### Call for a Union Convention.

As the Union Democratic Party is made up of loyal men from the Bell, Breckinridge and Douglass Parties, and had its origin since the last National Convention, and as it has never by any authority been identified with either of the National Parties of the Free States, and differ from both in some important ideas, we do not recognize the right of the majority of the Central Committee to fix the status of the party with either National Party of the Free States, or in either of their conventions, but believe that this pre-eminently belongs to the party in their convention.

And as by a recent act of the Legislature, Kentucky Soldiers, who would be legal voters if at home, are allowed to vote in the Presidential election, which gives them the right to be represented in the State Convention,

Therefore, as members of the Union Party, who still adhere to the great central idea of a restoration of the Union, and supremacy of the United States Constitution and Laws over the rebel States, and for the most efficient means and vigorous prosecution of the war, until the rebellion is subdued, we suggest a Union State Convention to be held at Louisville, on the 20th day of May, 1864, and that the Union men who still adhere to the supreme idea of maintaining the Government in its integrity, and the Soldiers of Kentucky in their various Regiments and Companies, hold primary meetings and appoint delegates to said Convention, and that they, in such primary assemblies, indicate whether they desire the delegates of the State to represent them in the Democratic Convention to be held at Chicago, July 4th, or in any National Convention; and if any, to which one.

CARROLL COUNTY.

O. Coburn, J. M. Collyn, William Sams, Richard Cranley, Samuel Carlisle, S. Z. Roberts, Lewis Wright, J. H. Foster, Allen F. Sha, J. H. Ellis, J. W. Spencer, E. Webster, A. R. Gaunt, M. F. Gaunt, C. Stringfellow, Jas. A. Stringfellow, Benj. Roberts, W. P. Blythe, S. G. Scott, Wm. Howard, E. Williams, E. P. Hamilton, P. Hunley, A. H. Lathrop, J. G. Chew, Wm. Root, A. J. Guthrie, G. Berkshire, A. F. Kipping, Samuel Howard, Dr. John T. Lewis, A. V. Carlisle.

### MARRIED.

On Monday morning, the 4th inst., by Rev. S. L. Robertson, Mr. MORRIS LEE and Miss MARGARET MARY KEENAN, all of this city. At the same time, and place, by the same, Mr. JOHN HEGARTY and Miss KATE KENNEDY, all of this city.

### DIED.

April 3, 1864, P. F. COLEMAN, aged 14 years, son of Mr. J. C. Coleman, of South Frankfort.

April 3, 1864, Mr. L. L. SHREVE, 71st year of his age, for a long time one of the leading business men of Louisville.

### NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF KENTUCKY, PADUCAH, KY., March 29, 18

## MISCELLANY.

From the New Covenant.

### Employment of Women.

BY MRS. M. A. LIVERMORE, OF CHICAGO.

Scarcely a day of our life passes that we are not obliged to confront the question, "How shall women, dependent on their own exertions for a livelihood, find a remunerative employment?" It is daily urged upon us by soldiers' wives, widows, and children, who seek us out at the Sanitary Commission, and the Relief Association for Soldiers' Families—and we never enter the Home of the Friendless, with which we are associated, than a dozen women, placed *hors de combat* in their struggle with the world, and who have been received to the protecting sanctuary of the Home, till they can regain their footing, do not thrust upon us the unanswerable question, "What shall we do?"

A very large number of women are compelled to self-support, and, for various reasons, the number is on the increase—but what is there for them to do? For men the world offers work enough—they can go where they like, and do whatever they are best fitted for. The employments open to women are exceedingly few, unremunerative, and crowded to excess. Where women are educated, they can teach, if a situation can be found; but the Superintendent of Schools in this city informs us that for every vacancy he has twenty and more applicants, equally well qualified for the coveted position, and of course nineteen or more of them must be disappointed and unemployed. Where they obtain situations, their pay is often so meager, as in this city, that it hardly suffices for food and clothing. We have known women who have qualified themselves to serve as bookkeepers, and who have graduated from Commercial Colleges with the first honors, and been recommended by their Professors as the equal of any young gentlemen whom they have graduated—but they do not obtain employment. Bookkeeping is regarded as exclusively the business of men, and women are not to be tolerated in competition with them. We say nothing of literary employments, for it is well known that literature rarely offers to the gifted and highly cultivated but a precarious livelihood.

What then shall the uneducated, the laboring class of women do for self-support? If any one supposes it is easy for this class to support themselves, we would like to turn over to him the continual female applications for employment, that come before us in some way or other. There is sewing, which is another name for suicide or starvation, where it is done by hand—domestic service, washing, scrubbing, taking boarders, working in shops, taking care of offices, nursing, etc., etc. Where a woman has only herself to provide for, she can in some of these employments obtain a livelihood—but how about the large class who have families of children to provide for? They cannot leave their little ones to go away from home to work by the day, or the week—and it is next to impossible to find them supporting employment in their own homes. Many a poor mother is forced by the extremity of her poverty to give her children away, rather than see them suffer from hunger and cold. Among the most painful scenes which we have witnessed, has been the agony of spirit of poor women, compelled by their wretched circumstances, to give away their children.

A poor woman sent for us not long ago, to ask us to find a home for her babe, two days old. Her husband, a kind-hearted, but feeble, shiftless fellow, had died some weeks before, leaving her with four little children on her hands, besides this little new-comer. "Nobody would take the babe except for love of it," the poor mother justly argued, "whoever takes it will grow to love it more and more. If I keep the baby it cannot be well cared for, as I must earn a living for the other children—if I give it away my hands will be free, and I can take care of the rest." So we found a mother and a home for the little innocent in a wealthy family, where was a great chain made by the recent death of a dearly loved babe. We went up to the mother's sick room, to take the baby down to the carriage, where its future mother awaited it—as she had stipulated that the natural mother should never know who she was or where she resided. "Good bye, little baby," said the poor woman, raining tears and kisses on its unconscious face; "I give you away not because I don't love you, but because I love you so much that I cannot have you suffer as we do." And she pacified the other weeping children by assuring them that baby would now have clothes, and a warm cradle, and be taken good care of.

We sometimes advertise for homes for children—but much more frequently homes are found for them without advertising. It would startle the readers of the New Covenant should we give the fearful histories back of these advertisements—the suffering, poverty, and agony—sometimes the terrible sin. We do not pretend to say that plenty of remunerative employment for women would remedy all the evils and wrongs existing among them—but it would do very much toward it. Let women who are compelled to self-support, have plenty to do, and that which will yield them a living.

We have no definite idea how the present disabilities of women in the way of self-support are to be remedied; we only know they ought to be remedied, and that their continuance infuses corruption and widespread demoralization throughout our social system.

The remedy is largely in the hands of women—and therein, we are sorry to say, lies the most discouraging feature in the matter of reform. Until American women of the better class rid themselves of the silly nonsense that labor is dishonorable—that she who earns her living as perfume, lost caste, and is therefore to be denied the entire of the social circle—that the *sumnum bonum* of existence is dress, display, frivolity, gaiety and a giddy round of meaningless and flavorless pleasures—until women are exorcised of these absurd notions, the terrible pressure on the lower classes of women will continue, and a wider and better paying range of employments will be denied them. Could we have granted for women to-day, the boon we most crave for them, it would be the right of suffrage—higher educational advantages—a revision of the laws for their benefit—none of these—but simply free access to every department of labor, uninhibited by the opposition of man, and untrammeled by legal statutes, or the more tyrannical laws of society.

The ruler of Cashmere has recently taken stringent means to prevent the further manufacture of the inferior shawls which are now sent to Europe in large quantities, so poorly made as to be nearly unsaleable. In the city of Siree Nunner, or Cashmere, there are seventy thousand persons engaged in the manufacture.

**IMPORTANT TO YOUNG LADIES.**—All girls who would be happy wives, and beloved and respected mothers, be real, be earnest in everything; let your principles be true, tolerate no shame, and the superstructure you shall build thereon shall be animate with your spirit, when you have laid down this life and taken up renewed existence in another. In marriage, who would not rather take to his heart a reasonable, thinking spirit, tolerating no self-influence but that of uprightness, having reliant faith, loving sympathy, and active usefulness as the only weapon for the daily warfare of crosses, perplexities and endurance, rather than a flippanc, idle, ignorant girl, who, sooner or later, will make lighter her burden of care and anxiety, is just to make weight to pull her to the earth, and to keep her there, for the mother silently thinks, "Who will marry her?"

**AN INCIDENT.**—The Springfield News is indebted to a correspondent for the following which is too good to be lost, and for the accuracy of which he vouches.

A short time ago, in the loyal city of Philadelphia, a "largely" dressed female, answering the description of an F. F. V., hailed a street car, and just as it stopped to take her aboard, a Union soldier stepped out of the car. On entering, several seats were vacant, and this would-be lady inquired in a very sharp tone:

"Where did that soldier sit?"

No answer. Again, but in a more shrill tone than at first, the same question was put:

"Where did that soldier sit?"

Still no reply from any of the passengers, the car going ahead, the "lady" still unanswered, when the same question was fairly spit out between her teeth:

"Where did that man sit?"

An honest Hibernian, quietly seated near the unhappy female, and no doubt being desirous of relieving her in some slight degree, replied:

"Faith, ma'am, he sit on his end, and took it away with him!"

What the rest of the occupants of the car did I do not know, but one gentleman left as speedily as possible, as the above information through him was too rich to be long kept a secret.

### Artemas Ward's Adventure

I must relate a little incident which happened to your humble servant on his return home from the wars. I was walking along the street, lookin' so gallant and gay in my brass kote an' blue bostons, and other military harness, when an excited female ran out of a house, threw her plump handles 'round my neck, which part I didn't mind much, as they were round ones—and exclaimed:

"Doo I behold thee once again!"

"You do—an' I think you are holding me too fasty," sez I, trying to release the eccentric female's arms.

"O, hev you cum back—hev you cum back!" she wildly cried, hangin' tighter to my neck.

"Certainly I've cum back," sez I "or else I wouldn't be here. But I don't think I know you muchly."

"Not know me—your own Claretta Rosetta Belletta—she who has not set her eyes onto you for more'n two years? Yes," she continued, placin' her hands onto my shoulders, an' lookin' up into my face like a dyin' hossfly—"yes, I see my own Alfred's eyes, his nose, his ears, his—"

"Madam," sez I, "excuse me, but allow me to correct you. If I air not mistaken, these ears an' noses an' eyes belong to myself individuarily, an' your Alfred never owned 'em scarcely."

"Away with this farce," sez she. "You can't deceive your Claretta; cum into the house and see your little son, Lincoln Burnsides McClellan Beazor."

It was evident that the female was mistaken—that it was not me, but another man; she wanted.

"How old is he?" sez I.

"Which?" sez she.

"Them little son, Lincoln Burnsides McClellan an' so 4th."

"He's just six months—the little darlin'!"

"Well, madam," sez I, "ef little Lincoln McClellan Burnsides an' so forth, is only six months old, an' you havn't set eyes onto your Alfred for more'n two years, I think there's a mistake somwhere, an' that I'm not your Alfred, but another man altogether."

The woman shot into the house like fort, an' that was the last of her, but I pity her poor Alfred.

### Proclamation by the Governor.

\$650 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, on the night of the 23d day of February, 1864, the following named prisoners made their escape from the Franklin county jail.

ALEXANDER BURK, charged with murder; ABRAHAM BRIDGEBOROUGH, charged with shooting his wife, WM. JOHNSON, convicted to one year's confinement in Kentucky Penitentiary; JOHN ANDERSON, charged with grand larceny.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred dollars for Alexander Burk, and One Hundred and Fifty dollars each, for Ab. Bridgford, Wm. Johnson, and John Anderson, for their apprehension and delivery to the Jailer of Franklin county, within one year from the date hereof.

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of February, A. D., 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

BY JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

### Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, AARON HASH, who stands indicted in the Laurel Circuit Court, for the murder of James West and William Chitwood, has made his escape from the officers of said county of Laurel, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, RICHARD T. JACOB, Lieutenant and acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Aaron Hash and his delivery to the Jailer of Laurel county, within one year from the date hereof.

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 26th day of March, A. D., 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

RICHARD T. JACOB.

By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

BY JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

### DESCRIPTION.

Aaron Hash is about 23 years of age, 6 feet high, slender made; weighs about 140 pounds, sallow complexion, dark eyes, dark hair, smooth face, no beard, has a reckless and uneasy appearance.

Mar. 26, 1864—w&t&w3m.

DESCRIPTION.

Aaron Hash is about 23 years of age, 6 feet high, slender made; weighs about 140 pounds, sallow complexion, dark eyes, dark hair, smooth face, no beard, has a reckless and uneasy appearance.

Mar. 26, 1864—w&t&w3m.

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